# JEMA NR.3 SPATIL EUCLIDIENE

I. She calculate productul scalar al vectorilor:

a)  $\vec{v}_1 = (1, 3, -3, 4)$ ,  $\vec{v}_2 = (4, -5, 3, 1)$  in  $\mathbb{R}^4$ ;

b)  $\vec{w}_1 = (3, 2, -4, 0, 1)$ ,  $\vec{w}_2 = (-1, 1, -1, 4, -3)$  in  $\mathbb{R}^5$ ;  $\vec{v}$   $\vec{A} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\vec{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$  in  $M_2(\mathbb{R})$ ,

Annother and an apaticle  $\mathbb{R}^4$  is  $\mathbb{R}^5$  funt injection of productul scalar standard (canonic), car productul scalar in spatial vectorial  $M_1(\mathbb{R})$ 

produsil scalar in fratile rectorial  $M_2(R)$  al maturalor patritice de ordenul dri ste data  $A \cdot B = tr(A^TB) = \sum_{i=1}^{2} \sum_{k=1}^{2} Cl_{ki} b_{ki}$ , oriente as  $f_i$  maturale  $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix}$  is  $B = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \end{pmatrix}$  elementele numere reale, prin "tr" Intelegand urma maturale duta paranteze, adica suma elementelor de pe diagonala frincipala a maturale produs  $A^TB$ .

Raspuns. a)  $\vec{v}_1 \cdot \vec{v}_2 = -16$ ; (4)  $\vec{W}_1 \cdot \vec{W}_2 = 0$ ; (4)  $\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = \vec{7}$ .

In spatial enclideau  $\mathbb{R}^2$  prevatut en produsal scalar standard (Canonic san year) se annéva vectorii  $\vec{v}_1 = (1, 2\times)$  s  $\vec{v}_2 = (\beta, -2)$ ,  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta \in \mathbb{R}$ . Când cei doi vectorii formeată o lață orto
Jonala? Fentin  $\alpha = \beta = 1$  să se arate ca cei doi vectorii an lungimile egale (normele gal).

Răspuns, le impune conditia  $\vec{v}_1 \cdot \vec{v}_2 = 0 \Rightarrow \beta = 4\times$ .

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3. Fie veitorii du 123:

a)  $\vec{v}_1 = (1, -1, 1)$ ,  $\vec{v}_2 = (0, 1, 1)$ ,  $\vec{v}_3 = (\alpha, \beta, -1)$ ,  $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$ ; b)  $\vec{W}_1 = (1, 0, -1)$ ,  $\vec{W}_2 = (1, \lambda, 1)$ ,  $\vec{W}_3 = (1, 2, \mu)$ ,  $\lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{R}$ . Sentue ce valori ale jarametulor reali  $\alpha, \beta$ , respective  $\lambda$ ,  $\mu$  vectorii sistemului  $\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3$ , respective  $\vec{W}_1, \vec{W}_2, \vec{W}_3$  bunt ortogonali doi câte doi?

Ráspuns a)  $\alpha = 2$ ,  $\beta = 1$ ; b)  $\alpha = -1$ ,  $\mu = 1$ .

4. Så se arate rå aplicatia ".": R2×12 → R, defenta prin

(\*)  $\vec{X} \cdot \vec{y} = x_1 y_1 + x_1 y_2 + x_2 y_1 + 2x_2 y_2$ , unde  $\vec{x} = (x_1, x_2)_B$ ,  $y = (y_1, y_2)_B$  iar  $B = \vec{1} \in \vec{1}$ ,  $\vec{1} \in \vec{2}$  este  $\vec{1}$  taxa  $\vec{1}$  or  $\vec{1}$  taxa  $\vec{1}$  or  $\vec{1}$  or  $\vec{1}$  and  $\vec{1}$  or  $\vec{1}$  or  $\vec{1}$  and  $\vec{1}$  or  $\vec{1}$  or

In Apatul euclidean ( $\mathbb{R}^2$ , ""), unde produsul scalar et cel de mai sus, sa se calarleze produsul scalar al vectorilor  $\vec{x} = (1,1)_B$   $\vec{y} = (-3,2)_B$ , hormele (lungamile) acestora, precum si ungluel dantre ei

Ráspuns. Se aratá cá aplicatia (\*) salisface axiomele den defenitia produculei scalar pe un spatiu vectorial (real (rej. notite airs). Apoi,  $\vec{x} \cdot \vec{y} = \vec{H}$ ;  $||\vec{x}|| = \sqrt{5}$ ;  $||\vec{y}|| = \sqrt{5}$ ;  $\omega_{(\vec{x}, \vec{y})} = \frac{\vec{x} \cdot \vec{y}}{||\vec{x}||||\vec{y}||} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{5}\sqrt{5}} = \frac{4}{5}$ .

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5. På se arate cà vectorii  $f_1 = (1, 1, -1),$   $f_2 = (-1, 1, 1)$  si  $f_3 = (1, 0, 1)$  sunt liniar
independenti si apoi ortonormati baja
formata in acestia in  $\mathbb{R}^3$ .

si se stre cà malicea C are pe coloane coordonatele redordor fi, fz, fz in baja B. Deci

 $C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & A \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 

Se stre de asemenação B'esto baja in R > det C + 0.

Avene det  $C = 4 \neq 0 \Rightarrow B'$  ste baja in  $R^3$ de la sostemul de vectori B' trecene
la stotemul de vectori B'' = 1  $G_1$ ,  $G_2$ ,  $G_3$ ai caror vectori dorine sa fre ostogenali
doi cate doi. Nu ne impiedica ninic sa bian

 $\begin{cases}
\vec{f}_{1} = \vec{f}_{1} \\
\vec{f}_{2} = \vec{f}_{2} - \alpha_{21} \vec{f}_{1} \\
\vec{g}_{1} = \vec{f}_{3} - \alpha_{31} \vec{f}_{$ 

Thepunand condities  $\vec{J}_1 - \vec{\chi}_{32}\vec{J}_2$ Thepunand condities  $\vec{J}_1 + \vec{J}_2$  in  $\vec{J}_1 + \vec{J}_3$ ,  $\vec{J}_2 + \vec{J}_3$ 

 $\frac{1}{16MA} \frac{1}{NR3}$ Impuma condition obtaine  $\alpha_{21} = \frac{\vec{f_2} \cdot \vec{f_1}}{||\vec{f_1}||^2}$   $= \frac{-1}{3} = -\frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow \vec{g_2} = \vec{f_2} + \frac{1}{3}\vec{f_1} = (-1, 1, 1) + \frac{1}{3}$  $+\left(\frac{4}{3},\frac{1}{3},-\frac{1}{3}\right)=\left(-\frac{2}{3},\frac{4}{3},\frac{2}{3}\right)$ . Asadar  $f_2 = \left(-\frac{2}{3}, \frac{4}{3}, \frac{2}{3}\right) = \frac{2}{3}(4, 2, 1)$ Refulta 11 \$\varphi\_2 11 = \frac{2}{3} \varphi\_{-1/2+2^2+1^2} = \frac{2}{3} \varphi\_6. Impunand conditible de vrogenalitate  $g_1 \perp g_2 = 0$   $f_1 = 0$   $f_2 = 0$   $f_3 = 0$   $f_4 + f_3 = 0$  obtinen  $f_4 = 0$   $f_5 = 0$   $f_6 = 0$   $f_7 = 0$  $\alpha_{31} = \frac{9}{11711^2} = 0$ ,  $\alpha_{32} = \frac{0}{117211^2} = 0$ , prin urware  $\vec{f}_3 = \vec{f}_3$  to  $||\vec{f}_3|| = ||\vec{g}_3|| = ||\vec{g}_3|$ Vectorii 1 Ji, Jz, J3 9 Sunt ortogonali doi câte doi, usa me au normele gale en unitatea den R; 119,11=11,11= V3;  $||g_2|| = \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{6} ||f_3|| = ||f_3|| = \sqrt{2}$ Trecen la sortemul de vectori ortonormat pun  $\vec{u}_1 = \frac{\mathcal{G}_1}{\|\vec{g}_1\|}$ ,  $\vec{u}_2 = \frac{\mathcal{J}_2}{\|\vec{g}_2\|}$  s' ris = 33 Oldenen  $\int \vec{\mathcal{U}}_{1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (1, 1, -1) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \vec{e_{1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \vec{e_{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \vec{e_{3}}$  $\vec{u}_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} (-1, 2, 1) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \vec{e}_1 + \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \vec{e}_2 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \vec{e}_3$  $\left(\vec{u}_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1,0,1) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\vec{a} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\vec{a}\right)$ bata canonica du Ro la matrica de trecere de la ortogonata

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6. Determinati valorile hii  $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$  pentu care vectorii  $\vec{f}_1 = (1, 1, 0), \vec{f}_2 = (1, -1, 0), \vec{f}_3 = (0, 0, \lambda)$  formeafa o bafa ii  $\mathbb{R}^3$ .

Sentre 2 = 1, ortonormati lata respectiva

Ráspiens. a ER\* = R 1/09.

Bafa ortonormata care te va gati ple când de le bafa (se ia  $\lambda=1$ )  $f_1=(1,1,0), f_2=(1,-1,0), f_3=(0,0,1)$ 

este

 $-\overline{U}_{1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1, 1, 0) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\overline{e}_{1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\overline{e}_{2}$   $\overline{U}_{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1, -1, 0) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\overline{e}_{1} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\overline{e}_{2}$   $\overline{U}_{3} = (0, 0, 1) = \overline{e}_{3}.$ 

Observatie Bafn B'= 1 u1, u2, u3 ( care este ortonormati ) se obtine du taja canonica B=1=(1,0,0), e2=(0,1,0), e3=(0,0,1) , de asemeni ortonormati, puntr-o rotatie de 45° in junt lui e3 + care duja cunc se vede du raspuny ramane noschuntat in procesul de ortonormane.

7. Aratati ca vectorii  $\vec{f}_1 = (1,1,0)$ ,  $\vec{f}_2 = (1,-2,0)$  si  $f_3 = (0,0,1) = \vec{e}_3$  for meata a taga in  $\mathbb{R}^3$ . Ortonormati but serpectiva.

Raspuns.  $\vec{f}_1 = \vec{f}_1$ ;  $\vec{f}_2 = \vec{f}_2 - \alpha_{21} \vec{f}_1 = (3,-3,0)$ ,  $\vec{f}_3 = \vec{f}_3$ ; iar bate ortonormati sti  $\vec{u}_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1,1,0)$ ,  $\vec{u}_2 = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}}(3,-3,0)$ ,  $\vec{u}_3 = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}}(3,-3,0)$ 

If i se determine andita in case vectorii  $f_1 = (1, 1, \lambda)$ ,  $f_2 = (1, \lambda, 1)$ ,  $f_3 = (\mu, 1, 1)$  formed to a bath in  $\mathbb{R}^3$ . Sentue  $\lambda = -1$  or  $\mu = 0$  to be ortonormed to be a respective  $\lambda = -1$  or  $\mu = 0$  to  $\mu = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(1,1,-1)$ ,  $\mu_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(2,-1,1)$  respective  $\mu_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(1,1,-1)$ ,  $\mu_4 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(1,1,-1)$ ,  $\mu_5 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(2,-1,1)$ 

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D. a) Så se arate nà daca norma unu vector provine dinti-un produs scalar si 1171=1171 atuna (x-J) L (x+y). b) Explicati regulatul. Ráspuns a) le arati ça (x-J/(x+J) = ||x||^2 - ||y||^2 = 0 23 (x+y) b) Inti-un romb diagonalile sunt perpendiculare vezi desenul dui stringa. 10. Så se anate ca daca  $||\vec{x}|| = \sqrt{(\vec{x},\vec{x})}$ , unde

prin  $(\vec{x}, \vec{y})$  am notat produme scalar al vectorulor x & J dunti-un fratin vectorial endidian real, iar 11x11 este norma (lungimea) vectorului Z, atunci

 $(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) = \underbrace{2} (||\vec{x} + \vec{y}||^2 - ||\vec{x}||^2 - ||\vec{y}||^2)$ 

date o interpreture geometrica rejultatului.

Ai amentit-va de teorema connumbrie  $\frac{\vec{x}+\vec{y}}{\vec{x}}$   $\frac{\vec{y}}{\vec{x}}$   $\frac{\vec{y}}{\vec{y}}$   $\frac{\vec{y}}{\vec{x}}$   $\frac{\vec$ M. Så se demonstreje ca entr-un spatin euclidian real V are loc galitatea 11 x + f 12 + 11 x - f 11 = 2(11x 112 + 11 y 112). Ja se dea o interpretere geometrica rejultatului Raspiers I tudiati desemil. Ce tigura geometrica represents ABCD?

